

government is concerned. If all the resident consuls should be actuated by like motives, criminal justice among foreigners here would soon be at an end. But if one only of the foreign consuls should pursue the course above indicated, the remainder, in order to obtain justice for their respective countrymen would be obliged to interfere with our administration of justice, or rather take it entirely into their own hands, so far as themselves were concerned. A pretty pass for an independent nation to come to! It may be objected that such consular interference is impossible. If any one thinks that class of persons exempt from the frailties of other human beings, let him examine well the contents of a certain "tin box" now supposed to be in the archives of the land conquered by Hengist and Horsa, the celebrated "table of consular grievances." After a year's reading of the same, let him come to a conclusion or two as to what consuls might do. It cannot be possible our Minister of Foreign Affairs considers the treaty in question binding, otherwise he never would have entered into so many treaties with other nations, wherein the same privilege is granted under the parity clause, thereby spreading the evil from pole to pole instead of confining it to one nation only. Here we are then bound in chains to Tom, Dick and Harry, to Europe, Asia and Africa, and no longer ago than the issue of the last *Polynesian*, I see that the "Kniphansen Heir of Norway" is admitted to the rare privileges enjoyed here by other potentates. All that remains to be done now is to legalize the pleasant notions lately introduced here by enlightened liberals in order to realize the long-talked-of Utopia, where harassed felons and much-abused pick-pockets may find a secure refuge from their oppressors.

If a treaty embodying so many elements of national destruction can be proved by rational precedents to be a real treaty, notwithstanding the "heirs and assigns" to it, and ought to be heeded, I for one should like to see it. I have waded through seas of inanity, said to be Hawaiian diplomacy, but failed to discover any convincing proofs there. To say that the French treaty is based upon the principle of *equivalence* is simply absurd. Just as if any amount of "brandy" traffic could be considered an *equivalent* or weighed in the same balance with a nation's sovereignty and God's justice.

The last *Polynesian* says: "France being jealous of her trade in brandies and wines, as the United States might be of her trade in cotton, and England of her Manchester goods, could hardly be pleased." &c., &c. On turning to the last annual report of the Minister of Finance, I find under Custom House statistics the imports into this kingdom for 1855 as follows: United States, \$696,429 26; France, \$313; Great Britain and Colonies, \$223,749 55.

The Editor of the *Polynesian* must look elsewhere for the motives in continuing this treaty. He did not shoot very wide of the mark in intimating that somewhere to keep the "tiger" out of chains and "moral sentiment" in a cage. I rather like the Editor's plainness if it be not the indifference of despair. It is pleasant for a tax-payer to contemplate that he pays heavily for being sold, and that too under so beggarly a pretext as \$313 imports per annum.

No one acquainted with the subject believed that there was any vitality in the III and VI articles of the French treaty until the case of *Rex versus Greenwell* upon indictment for murder, which, happening after the threat to "chain the tiger," the Government was weak enough to concede that it had. A greater mistake was never committed, since it gives some show, and merely show, of reason to insist upon the fulfillment of those terms of the treaty. It is a maxim of law however that no number of wrongs can make a right—no number of compliances with the terms of an iniquitous treaty can make that treaty valid. Let "Sector" look for authorities on that point.

In the case of *Rex versus Joe Booth*, it is admitted by the *Polynesian* that the meaning of the treaty was departed from even if it is a law. Read: "The third article was strongly objected to by Mr. Wylie upon the following grounds: 1st, That the words 'any crime whatever' in the British treaty in legal phraseology had a restricted sense, whereas those 'une crime ou delit quelconque' went further and were susceptible of so broad an interpretation as to prevent all trials even for the most petty offences and private wrongs, &c., &c." After a great deal of discussion the Commissioner of Finance and H. B. M.'s Consul-General agreed, as shown heretofore, to the effect that the said words in the French treaty, objected to by Mr. Wylie, conveyed no more than the words of the English treaty properly extended to."

Joe Booth was accused of no crime, yet, notwithstanding the agreement above referred to, the French treaty did cover his case. What guaranty have we, except the treaty inspired by our military, that the treaty will cease its interference at the pettiest misdeemeanors? Our experience of Consular interference should, by this time, put us on our guard, let it come in never so fascinating shape. I have always noticed that those foreign agents who are most tormented with the "liveliest inquietude" in behalf of "this interesting people" seize most eagerly every opportunity to renew the assurance of their distinguished consideration.

I hold as much as another can, that an equal, or anything like an equal treaty is a sacred agreement, but I beg to be excused by the admirers of this French treaty. I think that it should never have been regarded, and I think it should not be now. I write this with a full knowledge and appreciation of Vattel's maxims against those who disregard the faith of treaties. These are his words:

As all nations are interested in maintaining the faith of treaties, and causing it to be everywhere considered as sacred and inviolable, so likewise they are justly in forming a conspiracy for the purpose of repressing him who treats a disregard to it—who openly sports with it—who violates and tramples it under foot. Such a man is a public enemy who says the foundations of the peace and common safety of nations. But we should be careful not to extend this maxim to the prejudice of that liberty and independence to which every nation has a claim. A sovereign breaks his treaties, or refuses to fulfill them, this does not immediately imply that he considers them as empty names, and that he disregards the faith of treaties; he may have good reasons for thinking that he has been deceived, or that other sovereigns have not a right to judge him. It is the sovereign who violates his engagements on pretences that are evidently frivolous, or who does not think it worth his while to allege any pretence whatever to give a colorable gloss to his conduct, and cast a veil over his want of faith—it is such a sovereign who deserves to be treated as an enemy to the human race.

A TAX PAYER.

Mr. Editor:—The splendid turn-out of our fire department on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday on Monday last, deserves more than a passing notice. All the appointments were elegant, and the procession made as pretty a display as any one would witness in a life time, where the department consists of but two engine companies. The music was good; and both companies showed that they were well posted up in all the details of a firemen's parade.

The companies left their engine houses about 2 o'clock P. M., and after marching through the principal streets, to the gratification of all who witnessed the procession, retired to the house of No. 2, where a bountiful repast was provided for the whole department by the 2's. More good feeling than was expressed by each company towards the other, has rarely ever been manifested anywhere. Indeed, they appeared as firemen always should appear, as a band of brothers; and invited guests, of which there were a number, felt much at home, and joined right heartily in the good time. The sentiments and speeches were good, and many of them "brought down the house" with a vigor that showed the fullness of the hearts of those assembled.

But I do not purpose to speak of what almost every one here sees and doubtless commends. I wish to call attention to a few facts, to those most interested, ought not to go entirely unheeded. It is a fact that Honolulu has, thus far, escaped anything like a serious fire within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." It is a fact, also, that we are just as liable

to a severe conflagration as any other community; and we may be called at any time to witness a destruction fearful to contemplate, where fortunes will be reduced to ashes, and long desired hopes nearly realized, blow away in smoke. Such a calamity is likely to befall us at any moment, from the fact that so little pains are taken to render it within the means of our ever willing fire department to stay such a disaster, should a fire occur in many localities during the prevalence of the strong trade winds in the dry season. What are our cisterns?—Good sized watering pots—wanting a nozzle—nothing more: and with all the ability and energy of our firemen, when we come to have a fire, they might as well be out of the way as where they are. They are cisterns, or, so called,—but that's the advantage of having a name. That the government will increase the facilities at present supplied for the extinguishment of fires, is past hope. Cannot our merchants and small traders do something? They are all running risks,—some great, some small, it is true; but if they heed well their own interests, they will, at least make an effort. Every consideration of self-interest calls upon them to act, and the sooner the better.

But enough of this. Let some more practiced hand deal with this subject as it should be dealt with. Let our merchants unite with our present fire department, and become active members. Let every member of community who has any interest here come forward and enrol himself as a fireman. And the ladies—dear souls—always prominent in good deeds, must give their countenance and support to the department. By-the-by, a splendid banner, the gift of the ladies to engine Co. No. 2, was displayed by the company with pride, and was admired by all lookers on. The same compliment to No. 1 would not be amiss.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I would say, all honor to our fire department! They tender their services gratis, and regardless of self-interest and much expense, are always at their post. Our community should lend them a helping hand, and aid them in their good work.

Hose Pipe.

Mr. Editor:—I send you the following statistics which I find in the report of the Assessor of Los Angeles county, State of California, as published in a late San Francisco paper. Los Angeles county is one of the most southern in that State with a population of about 8,000, and the extract will illustrate to our farmers what California is doing to supply herself with tropical fruits. Nearly if not quite all the fruits named can easily be propagated here, if introduced:

Our horticulture has taken new life, and the new hands which now reside over it are laboring with success to bring it back to its former luxuriance and excellence, and adding thereto many rare plants never before introduced in this soil, as may be seen by the following:

Vines, bearing, 501,400; do young, 134,000.
Apples, bearing, 450; do young, 1,500.
Apricot, bearing, 700; do young, 1,920.
Almonds, (Am.) 9; Almonds, 9; Citron, 12; Cherry, 25; Currants, 1,000.
Fig, old, 670; do young, 160; do Cochineal, 7.
Lemon, bearing, 10; do young, 50.
Nectarines, 27.
Oranges, bearing, 151; do young, 4,200.
Olives, bearing, 517; do young, 50.
Plums, young, 511.
Pomegranates, bearing, 340; do young, 1,014.
Pine Apple, 87.
Pears, old, 1,304; do young, 1,000; do Bergamot, 12.
Peaches, bearing, 3,378; do young, 48,658.
Quince, bearing, 146; do young, 68.
Raspberries, young, 1,000.
Walnuts, bearing, 806; do young, 151.
There are three grist mills in the county, all of which are worked by "motive power."

The number of acres of land in the county (the lands for which the occupants have no government title as yet being omitted) amounts to 1,213,930.

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Honolulu is not the only place where steam tugs are not strong enough to contend with all kinds of weather. In one of our exchanges we find the following account of the loss of three New York packets at Liverpool, England, while being towed out of port:

On Wednesday, the 12th Nov., at Liverpool, it blew a gale, which occasioned considerable damage to shipping. The Samuel M. Fox, for New York, went ashore on the West Middle Bank, but came off and anchored. On the next tide she parted her chains and drove ashore on the higher part of Great Burbo Bank, where she remains upright, with loss of rudder and foremast, and five and a half feet water in her hold, with nineteen feet around her. Two steamers have made ineffectual attempts to tow her off. The Silas Wright, also for New York, grounded on the West Middle Bank, and was abandoned as the tide rose, the water being three feet above the upper deck. She also remains upright. The Louisiana, for New Orleans, likewise grounded on Burbo Bank, fell over on her starboard side, and is covered at high water. These ships were all being towed out of the Mersey, but the heavy sea and violent squalls rendered them unmanageable by the seagulls.

We find in the *Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal* the following account of the sailing of the British ship *Resolute* from New York for England. It is from the pen of E. Merriam, Esq., the well known meteorologist of Brooklyn, N. Y.:

"On my return home from my tour west and north, I went on board the Arctic ship *Resolute*, and there met Capt. Hartstein ready for sea. It was a pleasure to meet this noble Arctic navigator, and that pleasure was increased by meeting him on board the *Resolute* ready to sail as a messenger of peace to the home of our ancestors. When the *Resolute* was brought into New London, Conn., in December, 1855, by Capt. Buddington of the whale ship *John Henry* (owned by Messrs. E. Perkins & Smith), having been found drifting alone in the ice, its own mute navigator, off Cape Mercy in Davis's Straits, in a communication published in the *New York Journal of Commerce* of the 31st of that month, I suggested the purchase of this ship of the salvors by the government of the United States, and the making a present of her to the British government as a New Year's gift. I am glad to see that the humble suggestion then made has been acted upon by our government—the ship with all the stores on board have been purchased by our government at the price of forty thousand dollars. About sixteen thousand more has been expended in putting her in complete repair, and on the 13th inst. she departed from our harbor on her peaceful mission, and is now part way across the Atlantic. I accompanied Capt. Hartstein part way on his voyage, and left him on the Sandy Hook light ship, with all sails set; the sea as smooth and placid as a molten mirror, the air balmy and tranquil, and the sky brilliant and beautiful—all nature seemed to harmonize with this good work. Mr. Henry Grinnell and his youngest son were on board, drinking deep of the enjoyment which this peace measure afforded them, for when the resolution passed by Congress authorizing the purchase of the *Resolute* and her return to the British government had become a law, Mr. Marey, Secretary of State, commissioned Mr. Henry Grinnell to act on behalf of the government in the purchase of the vessel and stores out in her in all the dignity of an Ambassador of Peace."

"The government, in appointing Capt. Hartstein to the command of the *Resolute*, honored itself. He had earned this command in promptly volunteering to go in search of Dr. Kane and his companions, when they were ice-bound in the Arctic seas, eating their scanty meals with nothing but suffering and increasing privations in prospect. His services were accepted; he entered at once on the work of preparation, and in a short time set sail for the frozen zone, penetrated the Arctic seas to the parallel of 78° 34' N., succeeding in finding the object of his search, took them on board his vessels, and on the 11th of October of the same year arrived at Sandy Hook, without the loss of a man or spar, having been absent from New York but four months and seven days. Such kindness of heart, such nobility of mind, such industry, such perseverance, and such success, have well earned for him the high honor which the government have done Capt. Hartstein in appointing him to the command of the *Resolute*. He goes out in her in all the dignity of an Ambassador of Peace."

"The *Resolute* is a staunch, strong vessel, built of oak wood, expressly for Arctic service, and cost originally \$25,000. She is about 460 tons burthen. When she left Sandy Hook she had a complement of six officers and a crew of thirty men. She was in the best possible order that money could make her."

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SHIPPING.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Will sail on SATURDAY next, February 14th, the Bremen ship
POST,
J. C. WIEGAND, Commander.
For freight or passage apply to
ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & STAPENHORST.
31

FOR NEW YORK.
THE SPLENDID A 1 CLIPPER SHIP
Aspasia,
J. GREEN, Commander.
Will dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage apply to
(30-47) R. COADY & CO., Agents.

REGULAR PACKET FOR KAULAI.
THE FAST SAILING SCHOONER
Excel,
Will hereafter run regular on the above route. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to
20-47 HACKFELD & CO.

SAN FRANCISCO PACKETS.
CLIPPER BARK
Yankee, Jas. Smith, Master,
CLIPPER BARK
Frances Palmer, J. M. Green, Mast.

These first-class vessels will continue to run as regular Packets between the ports of Honolulu and San Francisco. They are furnished with every convenience and accommodation for passengers. Shippers by this line will be afforded every possible facility, and freights taken at fair rates. C. A. WILLIAMS & CO., Agents, Honolulu.

Messrs. Morgan, Hathaway & Co., San Francisco. July 1, 1856-f.

BOSTON AND S. I. PACKETS.
FIRST CLASS
Ships
Will be despatched regularly from BOSTON for HONOLULU in the months of September, December, March and May or June.
For freight or passage apply to
B. W. FIELD,
Honolulu or to
H. A. PIERCE,
65 Commercial Wharf, Boston
July 1, 1856-f.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
EXPRESS,
BY THE REGULAR PACKETS BETWEEN HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO.

For the speedy and safe conveyance of Merchandise, Coin, Letters and valuable parcels, to all parts of the UNITED STATES, CANADA AND EUROPE.

The Agents at Honolulu sell Bills of Exchange in sums to suit on Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco or New York. Also Wells, Fargo & Co.'s franked U. S. Government envelopes, which pass free over the California and coast routes, and over the Atlantic route from San Francisco to New York. Commissions and collections promptly attended to.

Oct. 1, 1856-f. R. COADY & CO., Agents.
Pacific Express Co.
For the speedy and safe transport
of Merchandise, Specie, Letters and valuable packages to all parts of the United States. A. P. EVERETT, Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RITSON & HART,
Successors to Mr. Henry Robinson, Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchants, Honolulu, H. I., under the Auction Room of A. P. Everett, Auctioneer, nearly opposite the Custom House.

A CARD.
THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF
"Mechanic Engine Co. No. 2," hereby tender their thanks to the Ladies and Gents who kindly contributed flowers &c., for the decoration of their Machine on Monday last. Also to C. H. Lewers, Esq., for valuable aid rendered, and also to H. B. M. Commissioner, &c., &c., and to the Consul of the United States for kind notice. Per order
J. SMITHES, Secretary

MECHANICS' BENEFIT UNION.
THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING
of this Society will be held at the Engine Room of Mechanic No. 2, on FRIDAY evening, the 14th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock.
Members will please attend without further notice.
33-1em GEO. MCLEAN, Secretary

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS
That the partnership existing between Jackson, Nutt & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JACKSON,
C. P. NUTT,
THEODORE WARNER.
Honolulu, Feb. 7th, 1857.

J. R. BOND,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
Two doors below the Meeting House on the Nuuanu Road. Flour, fuel or coals, baked on the most liberal terms; damp biscuits re-baked, &c., &c.
Apply at the establishment, or to the undersigned at the store of Mr. Henry Rhodes.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—The old established business house on the corner of Queen and Nuuanu streets. Apply to
(33-36) E. BURGESS.

Dissolution of CO-PARTNERSHIP.
The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Fisher & Jurgens, as Cabinet Makers and French Polishers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm are hereby requested to present the same immediately, and those indebted to the same are requested to make payment to either of the undersigned, before the first day of April next.

H. FISCHER,
H. JURGENS.
Honolulu, Feb. 7, 1857.

NOTICE.—By request, a discourse on "The Power of God" will be preached at the First Street Church, next Sabbath morning, by Rev. J. D. Strong. The public are invited to attend.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY TRANSFERRED MY
Wholesale Wine and Spirit business to MR. JOHN RITSON and MR. CHARLES F. HART, so long and favorably known in connection with it, and will continue to conduct it on the Old Premises, under the Auction Room of Mr. A. P. Everett, near the Custom House.

In making the above announcement, I feel it to be an imperative duty, as well as a pleasant pleasure, to return my sincere thanks to a large and warm-hearted circle of friends who have gathered round me from the disastrous San Francisco year, 1852, to the present year—and in presenting my successors to their notice, I venture to ask a continuation of their support to them.

Mr. Ritson and Mr. Hart have a thorough knowledge of the business, and will do all they can to deserve the support not only of my own private friends, but also of the public at large.
Feb. 1st, 1857. HENRY ROBINSON.

RITSON & HART respectfully inform the customers and friends of Mr. Henry Robinson, and the public generally, that they have succeeded to the Original Wine and Spirit business as now carried on under the Auction Room of Mr. A. P. Everett, near the Custom House. With a large and well-assorted stock on hand, and with complete arrangements for regularly receiving the BEST AND CHOICEST WINES AND BRANDIES.

from the London Dock, and feel assured that they will be enabled to supply not only the best but also the cheapest goods in the market.
32-47

RE-OPENING.—The undersigned begs to announce to the ladies of Honolulu that he is about to open his new store (at the old stand) MONDAY next, with a very select assortment of Fancy Goods, and, returning thanks for past favors, he desires a continuance of the same.
Honolulu, Feb. 4, 1857. G. CLARK, Hotel street. 32-52

NOTICE.—The undersigned having re-opened his old store, opposite the Seamen's Chapel, in the rear of Messrs. Castle & Cooke's store, King street, begs to be favored with the patronage of his old friends and the public in general. He offers for sale, at moderate prices, French and German cloths, silks and satins, of various colors, kinds and qualities. Also, a variety of Tailors' trimmings and tools. Tailoring in all its various branches, in the latest fashion and at the shortest notice.
32-47 C. H. NICHOLSON.

ROOMS AND HOUSE TO LET.—Apply to
S. JOHNSON, Carpenter,
Merchant street, near the Royal Hotel.
32-47

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of Grinnell & Dryfoos, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will receive payment for all outstanding debts and pay all liabilities of the concern.
Honolulu, Feb. 1, 1857. A. S. GRINNELL,
H. DRYFOOS.
32-19

AUCTIONS.
BY A. P. EVERETT.
ON FRIDAY, Feb. 13, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Saloa Rooms, GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANT-DISE.
At 12 o'clock, noon, by order of the Administrators of the estate of Z. Kaauwai, deceased, 5 SHARES IN THE HAWAIIAN FLOUR COMPANY.

HORSES, MARES AND COLTS.
ON SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Governor's yard, on Queen street.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF HONOLULU.
ON SATURDAY, February 14th, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, will be sold at Public Auction, by order of E. P. Bond and J. H. Napela, Administrators of the estate of Z. Kaauwai, deceased, under license granted by honorable John Richardson, Judge of Probate.

The valuable LOT now occupied by the U. S. Marine Hospital, with all the buildings thereon; subject to a lease to Dr. G. A. Schupp, which expires Jan. 1st, 1861.
Said lot comprises an area of 1 3/4-100 acres, with a right of carriage-way to Beretania Street.
Also, at the same time and place, will be sold the LOT adjoining the above, belonging to the same estate, and known as the "School-house Lot," having a front of 70 1/2 feet on Printer's Lane, and an area of 3-10 acres. Terms cash.
Trunk—Free Simple, and unobscured.
A. P. EVERETT, Auctioneer.
Honolulu, Jan. 18, 1857.

LAND IN PAUOA FOR SALE.
Will be sold at auction, during the month of February, a lot of land pleasantly situated in Pauoa Valley, about 1 1/2 miles from the city, containing 141 acres, called Kahala-kaukui.
For particulars, day of sale, &c., apply to
31 A. P. EVERETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTIONS AT LAHAINA.

SALE AT AUCTION OF LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.
The undersigned will offer at Public Auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, M., on the premises, in Lahaina: The Unexpired Term of Lease (having three years to run from Feb. 5, 1857) of the Estate known as the McGregor Premises, situated on the Fort square, near the Canal. On the premises are two Bowling Allys (the only allys in Lahaina) and a large Victroling and Lodging House—for which use the stand is decidedly the best in the place.

Also, at the same time and place, the Furniture in the house consisting of tables, chairs, benches, pictures, lamps, crockery-ware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.
33-34 C. S. BARTOW, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.—Whereas, it appears from an examination of the papers of Mr. Ruxton, ex-Captain of the Protectorate schooner *Rob Roy*, deceased on board the *Coraline* Fort, during the passage of said vessel from Sydney to Tahiti, as well as from other particular sources:

1st, That said captain had taken, from the bark *Julia Ann*, wrecked at the Seilly Islands, the sum of 3101 sovereigns, 42s. That when the *Rob Roy* was wrecked on the Navigator Islands, said Ruxton declared that he had not saved more than 20 sovereigns out of 3101 formerly taken, of which fact there is great doubt, since a great number of articles of smaller value were saved.

2d, That it is suspected that said Ruxton has embezzled, for his own profit, a part of the sum saved from the *Julia Ann*, wrecked a second time with the *Rob Roy*—
The "Commandant Particular," Commissioner of H. I. M. in the Seilly Islands, has ordered that an inquiry be made by the Justice of Peace, acting *ad interim* as Judge of Instruction, upon the facts above stated, which Mr. Chaplain, second in command of the *Rob Roy*, did not appear, by reason of absence, neither the crew, and whose testimony was very important, it appears.

That said Ruxton made, at Sydney, excessive expenses, out of proportion with his situation and with what he was known to possess when he left Tahiti.
That, in answer to one of the witnesses inquiring from him how he was able to spend so freely, he declared that he had received money as assistance from a Scotch society named Scotch.

That, after the demise of said Ruxton, 40 sovereigns and four dollars, as well as some goods and jewelry, were found in his possession, the origin of which cannot be explained.
In consequence, the Commissioner of H. I. M. has decided that the present abstract should be published in an official newspaper, so that all interested parties may present their claims upon the succession of said Ruxton, delivered into the hands of the British Consul, who will preserve it